

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARGIE CHERRY and ESTORIA CHERRY,  
on behalf of themselves and all others similarly  
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO  
("City College") LAWRENCE WONG, in his  
official capacity as President of the Board of  
Trustees, MILTON MARKS, III, in his official  
capacity as Vice-President of the Board of  
Trustees, DR. NATALIE BERG, JOHNNIE  
CARTER, JR., DR. ANITA GRIER, JULIO J.  
RAMOS, RODEL E. RODIS, in their official  
capacities as members of the Board of Trustees,  
and DR. PHILIP R. RAY, JR., in his official  
capacity as Chancellor,

Defendants.

No. C 04-04981 WHA

**ORDER RE ATTORNEY'S  
FEES AND COSTS**

1. As recently held in the order dated January 31, 2006, defendants are entitled to recover all fees and costs reasonably related to preparing their case for jury preparation.

2. The following procedure will be used to determine the amount of an award herein. It will be structured to allow meaningful evaluation of the time expended.

3. No later than **MARCH 2, 2006**, defendant's attorneys must file and serve a detailed declaration, organized by discrete projects, breaking down all attorney and paralegal time sought to be recovered. For each project, there must be a detailed description of the work,

giving the date, hours expended, attorney name, and task for each work entry, in chronological order. A “project” means a deposition, a motion, a witness interview, and so forth. It does not mean generalized statements like “trial preparation” or “attended trial.” It includes discrete items like “prepare supplemental trial brief on issue X.” The following is an example of time collected by a project.

PROJECT: ABC DEPOSITION (2 DAYS IN FRESNO)

Date	Time-keeper	Description	Hours x	Rate =	Fee
01-08-01	XYZ	Assemble and photocopy exhibits for use in deposition	2.0	\$100	\$200
01-09-01	RST	Review evidence and prepare to examine ABC at deposition	4.5	\$200	\$900
01-10-01	XYZ	Research issue of work-product privilege asserted by deponent	1.5	\$100	\$150
01-11-01	RST	Prepare for and take deposition	8.5	\$200	\$1700
01-12-01	RST	Prepare for and take deposition	<u>7.0</u>	\$200	<u>\$1400</u>
Project Total:			<u>23.5</u>		<u>\$4350</u>

4. All entries for a given project must be presented chronologically one after the other, *i.e.*, uninterrupted by other projects, so that the timeline for each project can be readily grasped. Entries can be rounded to the nearest quarter-hour and should be net of write-down for inefficiency or other cause. Please show the sub-totals for hours and fees per project, as in the example above, and show grand totals for all projects combined at the end. Include only entries for which compensation is sought, *i.e.*, after application of “billing judgment.” For each project, the declaration must further state, in percentage terms, the proportion of the project directed at issues for which fees are awardable and must justify the percentage. This percentage should then be applied against the project total to isolate the recoverable portion (a step not shown in the example above).

1           5.       A separate summary chart of total time and fees sought per individual timekeeper  
2 (not broken down by project) should also be shown at the end of the declaration. This  
3 cross-tabulation will help illuminate all timekeepers' respective workloads and roles in the  
4 overall case.

5           6.       The declaration must also set forth (a) the qualifications, experience and role of  
6 each attorney or paralegal for whom fees are sought; (b) the normal rate ordinarily charged for  
7 each in the relevant time period; (c) how the rates were comparable to prevailing rates in the  
8 community for like-skilled professionals; and (d) proof that "billing judgment" was exercised.  
9 On the latter point, as before, the declaration should describe adjustments made to eliminate  
10 duplication, excess, associate-turnover expense, and so forth. These adjustments need not be  
11 itemized but totals for the amount deleted per timekeeper should be stated. The declaration  
12 must identify the records used to compile the entries and, specifically, state whether and the  
13 extent to which the records were contemporaneous versus retroactively prepared. It must state  
14 the extent to which any entries include estimates (and what any estimates were based on).  
15 Estimates and/or use of retroactively-made records may or may not be allowed, depending on  
16 the facts and circumstances.

17           7.       Ordinarily, no more than one attorney and one paralegal need be present at a  
18 deposition; more will normally be deemed excessive. Ordinarily, no more than one attorney  
19 need attend a law-and-motion hearing; more will normally be deemed excessive. To allow for  
20 symmetry, however, the award will take into account the staffing used by the opposing party.

21           8.       If the opposing party doubts the accuracy of the declaration, then the moving  
22 party must immediately produce the original underlying time records for inspection upon  
23 request. The opposing party must then file and serve any opposition. In this case, the  
24 opposition will be due **FOURTEEN CALENDAR DAYS** after plaintiff's detailed declaration is filed.  
25 If the opposing party contends that any item or project was excessive, then the opposition must  
26 explain why and provide a declaration setting forth completely all time expended by the  
27 opposing party on the same and on similar projects, in the same format described above, so that  
28 symmetry may be considered, making available the underlying records for inspection if

1 requested. If any billing rates are challenged, then the opposition must state the billing rates  
2 charged to the opposing party for all professionals representing the opposing party in the case  
3 and their experience levels. The opposing declaration must also state, as to each project, the  
4 percentage of the project the opposition contends was directed at issues on which fees are  
5 awardable, stating reasons for the percentage. This percentage should then be applied against  
6 the project total to isolate the recoverable portion.

7 9. The opposing submissions may not simply attack the numbers in the application.  
8 It must also set forth a counter-analysis. The counter-analysis should be in the same format  
9 required of the applicant, arriving at a final number. The opposition must clearly identify each  
10 line item in the application challenged as excessive, improper or otherwise unrecoverable and  
11 explain why. The opposition, for example, may annotate (legible handwriting will be  
12 acceptable) the applicant's declaration to isolate the precise numbers at issue.

13 10. With the benefit of both sides' filings, representatives of the parties with final  
14 decision authority shall meet in person and confer to try to resolve all differences as to the  
15 amount. If no agreement is reached, the moving party must file and serve a declaration showing  
16 full compliance with this paragraph, explaining when, where and who met, their decision  
17 authority, how long they met, what documents were reviewed together, and the principal points  
18 of disagreement. This must be done within **28 CALENDAR DAYS** of the filing of movant's  
19 detailed declaration.

20 11. If no agreement is reached, a special master shall be appointed. If the parties  
21 cannot agree on a special master, then the Court shall select a special master. The parties must  
22 so advise the Court on this within **28 CALENDAR DAYS** of the filing of movant's detailed  
23 declaration.

24 12. The special master shall have all the powers set forth in FRCP 53(c) and  
25 FRCP 54(d)(2)(D). The parties shall provide the special master with copies of all motion  
26 papers and other documents relevant to this dispute. The special master shall review the briefs  
27 and declarations by the parties on the pending motion, hear argument, and then determine a  
28 reasonable amount to award, including any fees on fees. The special master shall also

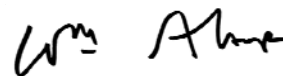
1 determine the extent to which any discovery should be permitted — with the caution that further  
2 discovery should be the exception and not the rule. The special master shall then prepare and  
3 file a report on recommended findings and amount.

4 13. Absent any supplementation allowed by the special master, the foregoing  
5 submissions (together with the briefs already filed) shall be the entire record for the motion.  
6 There will be no replies unless allowed later by the special master. Any further submissions for  
7 the special master's use should not be filed with the Court. If objections are later made to the  
8 special master's report, the objecting party must file a declaration submitting to the Court a  
9 complete appendix of relevant communications with the special master.

10 14. The Court will allocate the fees of the special master in a fair and reasonable  
11 manner, taking into account the reasonableness of the parties' respective positions and the  
12 special master's recommendation in this regard. If the movant must pay, then the special  
13 master's compensation shall be *deducted* from the attorney's fee award. If the opposing party  
14 must pay the special master, then it shall pay the special master *and* pay the award. The Court  
15 will, however, reserve final judgment on allocation of the expense of the special master until a  
16 final determination of the fee issue. A final award shall then be entered.

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18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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20 Dated: January 31, 2006.



21 WILLIAM ALSUP  
22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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